



U.S. BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE PROGRAMS

Introduction

The global proliferation of ballistic missile technology and weapons of mass destruction is one of the most immediate and dangerous threats to U.S. national security in the post Cold War era. As the use of Scuds during the Persian Gulf war demonstrated, we cannot rely on traditional notions of deterrence to prevent the use of ballistic missiles by hostile countries.

The development and deployment of defenses to protect against ballistic missile threats -- initially against theater ballistic missiles and later, if necessary, against long-range threats to the United States that could emerge after the turn of the decade -- are important parts of a U.S. defense strategy that emphasizes response to a wide spectrum of potential challenges and regional conflicts.

Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD) programs are also an integral and complementary part of the U.S. counter-proliferation strategy.

Program Objectives

The Department's Ballistic Missile Defense Program is focused on three broad objectives:

1) *Theater Missile Defense (TMD)*

To meet the immediate and growing threat from shorter range theater ballistic missiles, the highest priority is assigned to the development and deployment of TMD. The program is structured to put capability into the field quickly by upgrading existing TMD systems while developing more advanced TMD capability.

2) *National Missile Defense (NMD)*

As a second priority, the program will continue to conduct research on ground based defenses for the United States against limited long-range ballistic missile threats. The goal is to provide defense options and to reduce the time it would take to field such a system in response to emerging threats to the United States.

Lessons From The Persian Gulf War

In January 1991, Saddam Hussein commenced his Scud campaign with strikes against troops and civilians in Saudi Arabia and Israel. Allied forces responded with the PATRIOT antimissile system and with air strikes against mobile Scud forces. Several important lessons were learned about the political and military value of theater missile defense.

- Ballistic missiles, even when armed only with conventional warheads, were not only effective terror weapons, but potentially effective military weapons. Therefore, protection of civilian population centers and other nonmilitary assets proved to be important.
- Traditional notions of deterrence may not always apply in regional conflict situations. Instead of being deterred by the possibility of Israeli retaliation against Scud attacks, Saddam sought to provoke such a response, luring Israel into the conflict to change the political dynamics of the war. In this type of situation, the presence of defenses can be decisive in avoiding escalation.
- Preemption was not an effective strategy against mobile missile systems. Despite our air supremacy, we were unable to find the mobile Scud launchers and halt the Scud attacks against Israel and Saudi Arabia.

In a world of regional threats to the United States, BMD affords the U.S. greater freedom of action to protect its interests without fear of coercion. BMD can bolster the solidarity of coalitions and alliances, and provides a response to crises that is less provocative than offensive measures. BMD strengthens the credibility of our deterrent threats and provides an essential hedge against deterrence failure.

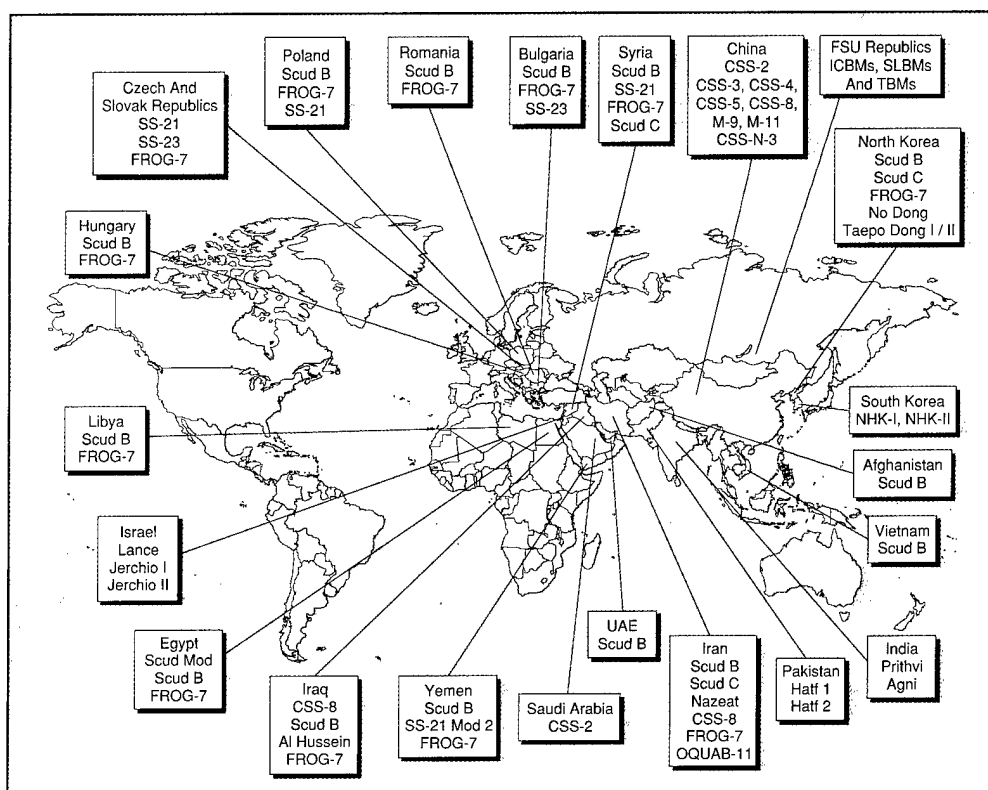
3) *BMD Advanced Technology Program (ATP)*

The Department will also, as a third priority, continue to support research on more advanced ballistic missile defense technologies to improve performance of components of both TMD and NMD systems, and provide advanced capabilities such as Boost Phase Intercept (BPI).

The Growing Ballistic Missile Threat

- Today, more than 15 third world nations have ballistic missiles, and more have programs in place to develop them. Many of the countries that are developing and or acquiring ballistic missiles are also acquiring weapons of mass destruction. These weapon systems pose a threat today that is largely regional in character. However, the trend is clearly in the direction of systems of increasing range, lethality, and sophistication.
- Several nations with space launch capabilities could modify those launchers to acquire a long-range ballistic missile capability.
- Nations potentially hostile to the U.S. could acquire the means of attacking the United States through purchase of entire weapons and long-range delivery systems.

Representative Ballistic Missile Capability (Rest Of World)



"We can confirm that the North Koreans are developing two additional missiles with ranges greater than the 1,000 kilometer missile that it flew last year. These new missiles . . . could put at risk all of North East Asia, Southeast Asia and the Pacific area, and, if exported to the Middle East, could threaten Europe as well."

CIA Director, R. James Woolsey
March 17, 1994

"... After the turn of the century, some countries that are hostile to the United States might be able to acquire ballistic missiles that could threaten the Continental United States . . . over the next ten years we are likely to see several Third World countries at least establish the infrastructure and develop the technical knowledge that is necessary to undertake ICBM and space launch vehicle development."

CIA Director, R. James Woolsey
Before The Senate Governmental Affairs Committee
February 24, 1993

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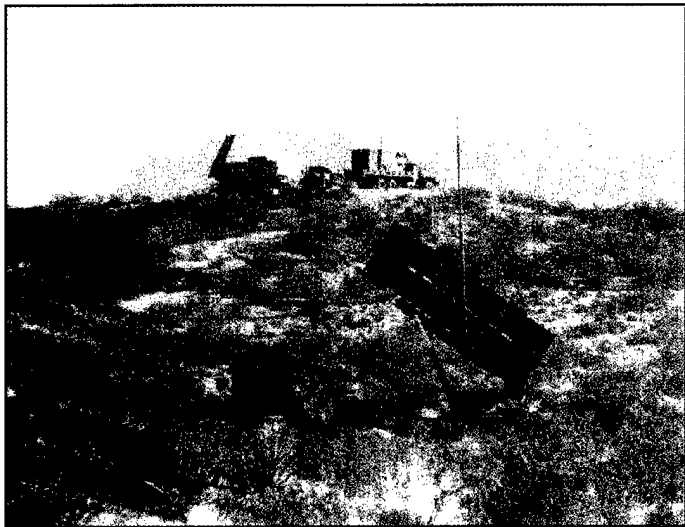
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Theater Missile Defenses - The Core Program

To counter the existing and emerging ballistic missile threat, we plan to improve our current active defense capability on an incremental basis while developing advanced systems capable of significantly enhancing our theater ballistic missile defenses.



PATRIOT System

Mission

A point or limited area defense system originally built to intercept aircraft. PAC-3 improvements, which will give it greater capability against theater ballistic missiles, include upgrades to the radar and an improved hit-to-kill missile known as ERINT.

Available in the late 1990's

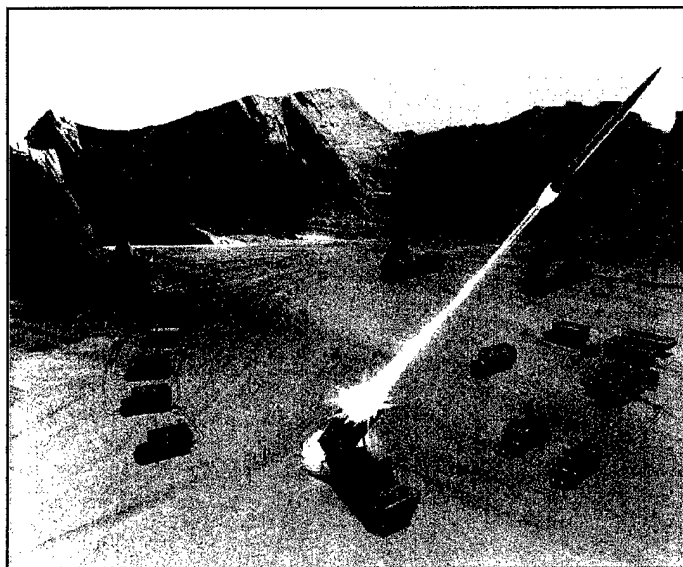
Theater High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD)

Mission

A ground based, air transportable interceptor system that will provide wide area defense capability by intercepting longer range theater ballistic missiles at higher altitudes and at greater distances. Will provide an overlay or "upper tier" to point defenses such as PATRIOT. The system includes TMD-GBR (Ground Based Radar), a ground based sensor that provides search, tracking and discrimination capabilities for THAAD.

Available in the early 2000's

(Operational prototype available in late 1990's)



AEGIS / SM-2 Block IVA

Mission

Provides a tactical ballistic missile defense capability (similar to PAC-3) from the sea in support of forces that may have to fight their way into the theater. Also provides protection for coastal cities, ports and airfields. Entails modification of the AEGIS SPY-1 radar and weapon control system software to enable tracking and engagement of theater ballistic missiles by modified Navy Standard Block IV missiles.

Available in the late 1990's

International TMD Participation

International participation in TMD builds on an earlier foundation of bilateral ballistic missile defense research and development programs. Many nations now recognize the existing and potential threat of ballistic missile attack and, as a consequence, discussions and planning for TMD are increasing. Moreover, recognizing reductions in the defense budget and the commonality of interest among allies regarding the need for missile defenses, the Administration has given high priority to TMD-related armaments cooperation.

Funding

\$ In Millions

*Includes Advanced Technology Programs, Management And Military Construction



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BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE ORGANIZATION
7100 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON D.C. 20301-7100

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TMD Advanced Concepts (Year 2002+)

Additional TMD efforts will involve concept exploration activities for the following systems:

Navy Upper Tier TMD

Whereas the Navy lower tier system provides limited area defense, this sea based system could provide extensive theater-wide protection, intercepting theater ballistic missiles outside the atmosphere as well as in the ascent and decent phases of a ballistic missile's flight.

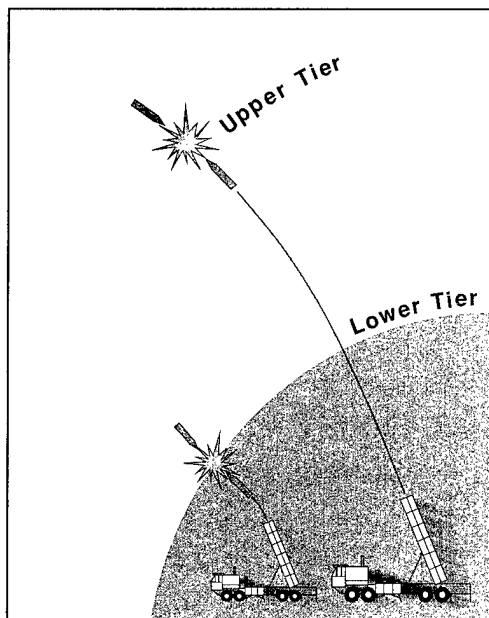
Corps SAM

This new mobile air and lower tier missile defense system would protect Army or Marine forces on the move against theater ballistic missiles and advanced cruise missiles.

Airborne Boost Phase Intercept

To intercept ballistic missiles during their boost phase (when they are most vulnerable), we are looking at concepts which employ Air Force and Navy high performance aircraft carrying high-speed TMD systems for attacking missiles as they lift off the ground.

The BMDO budget is expected to support initiation of one new acquisition program in fiscal year 1998.



Ballistic Missile Defense-in-Depth

An effective theater ballistic missile defense requires multiple tiers or layers of interceptors.

A boost or ascent phase interceptor engages missiles shortly after launch -- destroying them over enemy territory.

An upper tier engages missiles at long-range and high altitude (sometimes outside the atmosphere), and provides protection for a very large area. This is especially important if the attacking missile is carrying a nuclear, chemical or biological warhead.

The lower tier intercepts missiles that leak through the other tiers and those short-range, low altitude ballistic missiles that can underfly the upper tier. This tier also serves to provide defense against cruise missiles and aircraft. Future lower tier systems will generally be more mobile, so they can better support our troops on the move.

Ballistic Missile Protection By Land, Sea, And Air

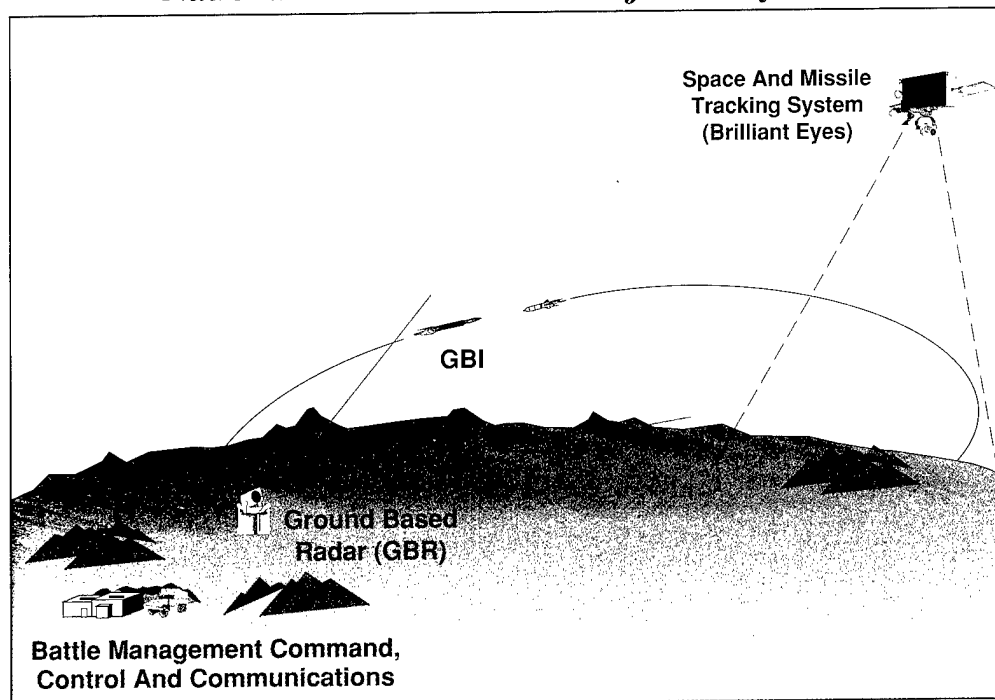
The PATRIOT was deployed to the Gulf months before the first Scud ballistic missile attacks. In future conflicts, however, we may not have the opportunity to insert ground based antimissile forces before the conflict or crisis erupts. For this reason, basing antimissile systems on ships or aircraft, which can be located near potential "hot spots," could provide an early TMD capability that might be necessary to defuse a crisis or to support entry into a hostile region under attack, if necessary. Ground based TMD systems could then be deployed to support our forces as they move beyond the range of our naval TMD systems. Elements of a TMD system will vary depending on deployment mode (land / sea / air) and where intercept occurs (lower / upper tier / boost phase).

National Missile Defense (NMD) Technology Readiness Program

To hedge against the emergence of a long-range ballistic missile capability by a hostile nation, National Missile Defense (NMD) efforts are focused on achieving and maintaining technical readiness. The objective is to provide the ability to rapidly (within 2-4 years) develop and deploy ABM Treaty compliant ballistic missile defenses for the United States, given adequate funding.

While notionally consisting of a Ground Based Interceptor (GBI), Ground Based Radar (GBR), Space And Missile Tracking System (Brilliant Eyes), and associated Battle Management / Command, Control, and Communications (BM/C³), the NMD Technology Readiness Program is structured to be flexible to changes in technology, the emerging threat, and national requirements.

National Missile Defense - Objective System



Concept Of Operation

After warning of a hostile launch by early warning systems, Brilliant Eyes and GBR detect and track threatening ballistic missiles and warheads. GBI is launched, acquires its target and guides itself into the path of the oncoming warhead, using its high speed (kinetic energy) to destroy the target.

BMD Advanced Technology Program (ATP)

Technology does not stand still. Threatening offensive systems, against which ballistic missile defenses are designed, may not only proliferate in numbers but may become more sophisticated over time.

The objective of the Advanced Technology Program is to provide options for improvements to planned and deployed defenses, thereby maintaining the viability of our BMD systems over time. Although seriously constrained by budget cuts, technology thrusts in this area include kinetic energy interceptors; advanced surveillance and tracking sensors; minimal directed energy systems; and an innovative science and technology program that focuses on high risk - high payoff research at the university and laboratory level and the transfer of BMD technology to commercial sectors.